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Tu et al.

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(54) **INTERNAL ANTENNA AND MOTHERBOARD ARCHITECTURE**

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H01Q 1/24 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **343/702**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 343/702,
343/700 MS, 846, 848, 841; 455/90.3, 117,
455/575.5

See application file for complete search history.

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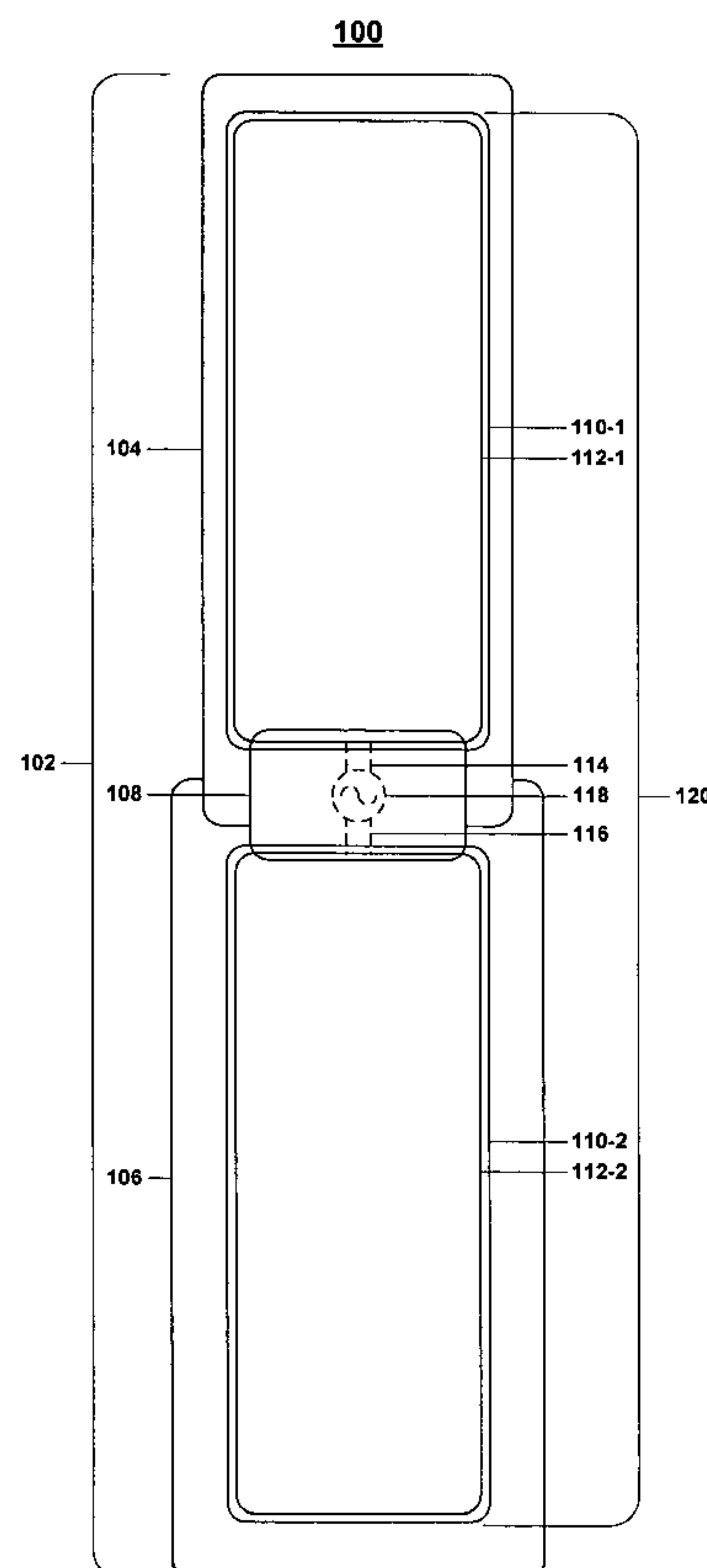
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Various embodiments of an internal antenna and motherboard architecture are described. In one embodiment, a wireless device may include a housing enclosing a first motherboard and a second motherboard. The ground plane of the first motherboard may be coupled to the ground plane of the second motherboard within the housing. The first motherboard and the second motherboard may act as an internal antenna system for the wireless device. Other embodiments are described and claimed.

20 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



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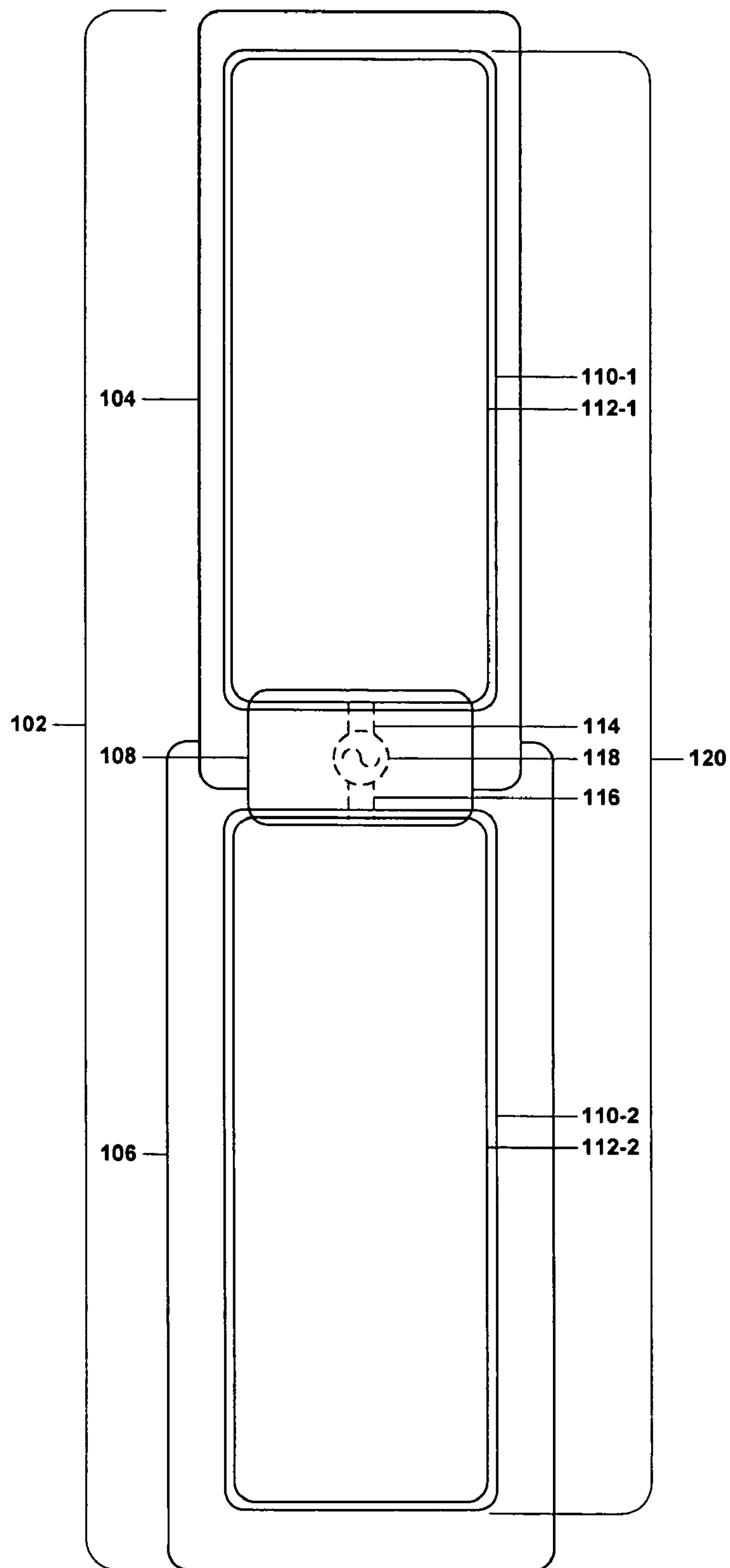


FIG. 1A

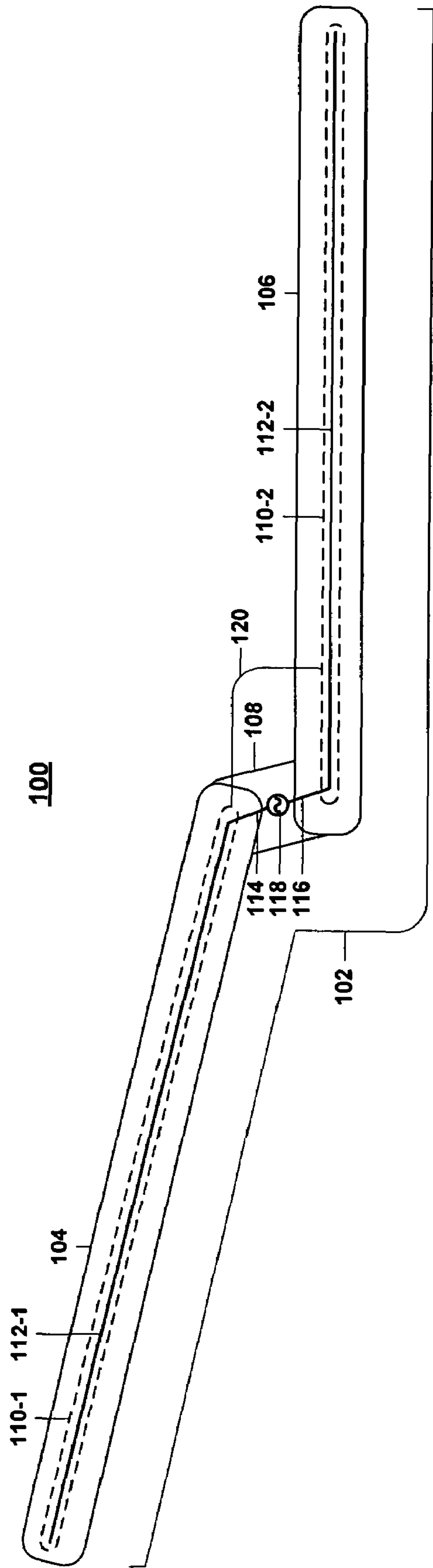


FIG. 1B

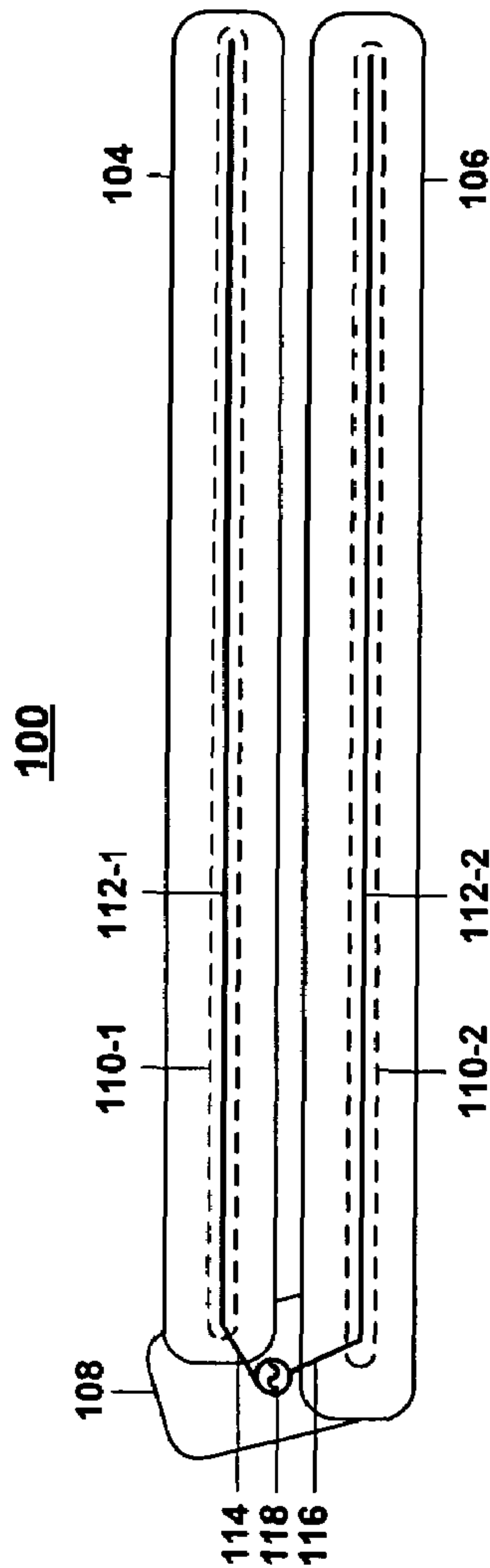


FIG. 1C

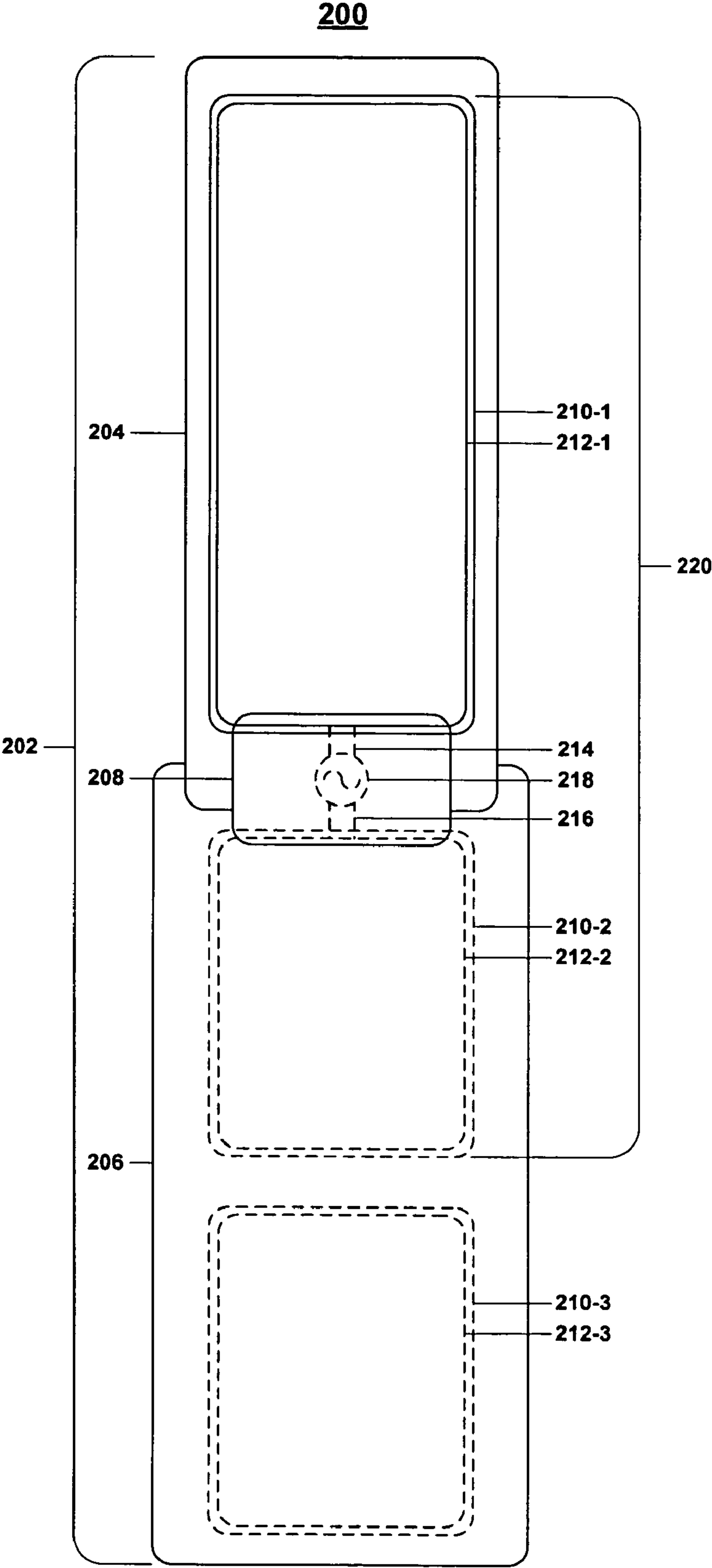


FIG. 2A

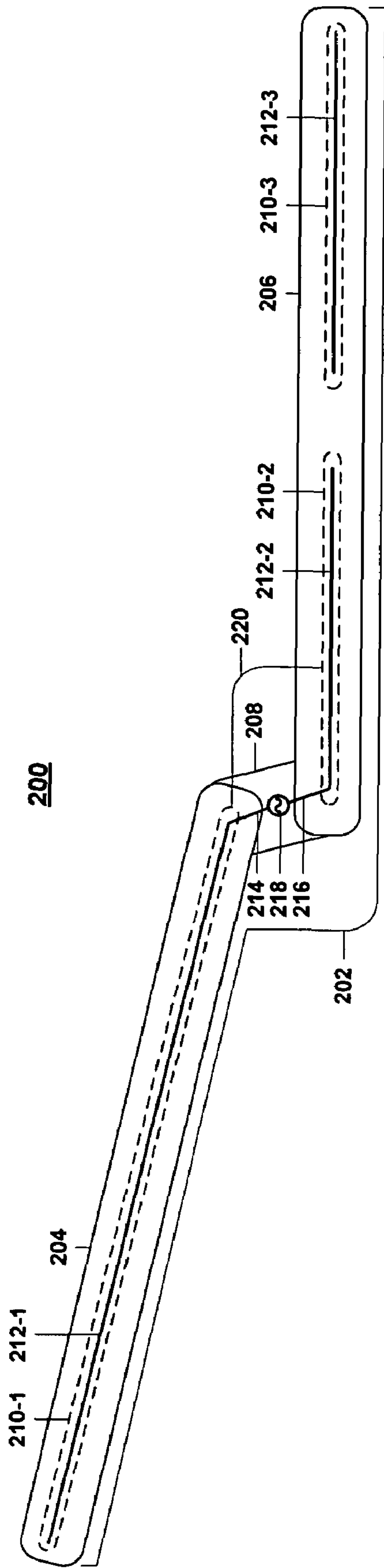


FIG. 2B

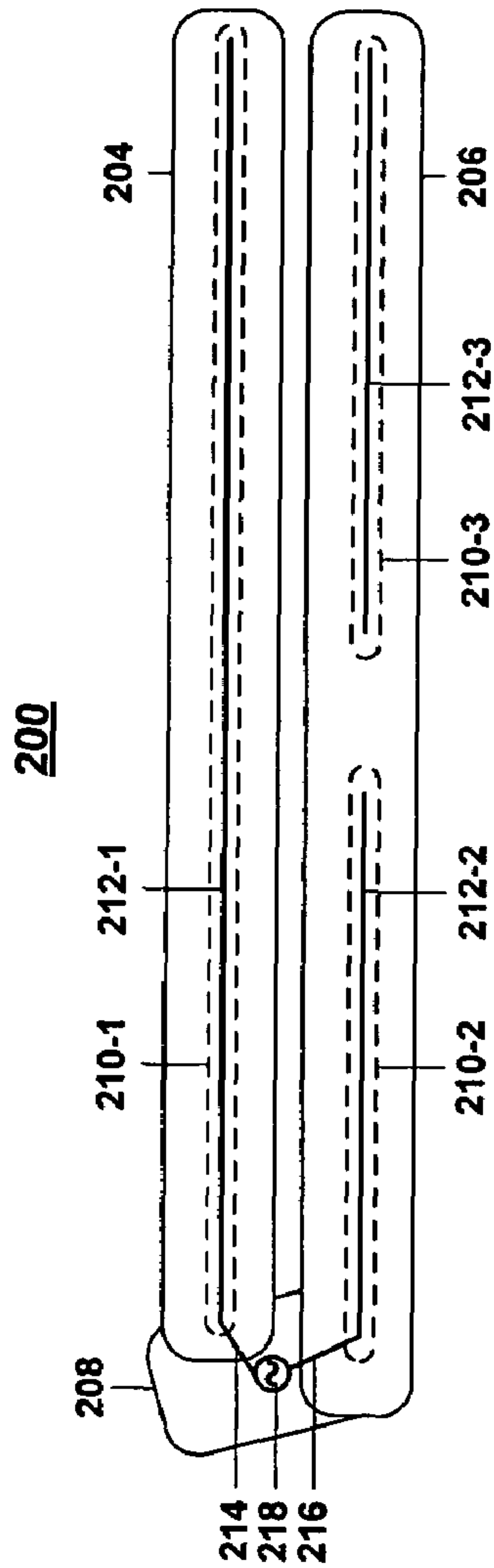


FIG. 2C

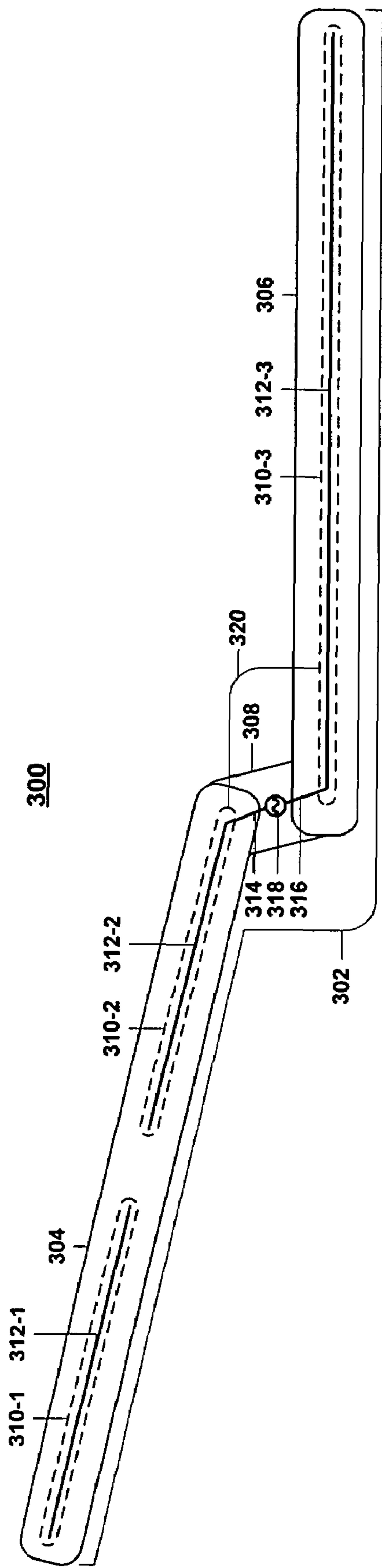


FIG. 3A

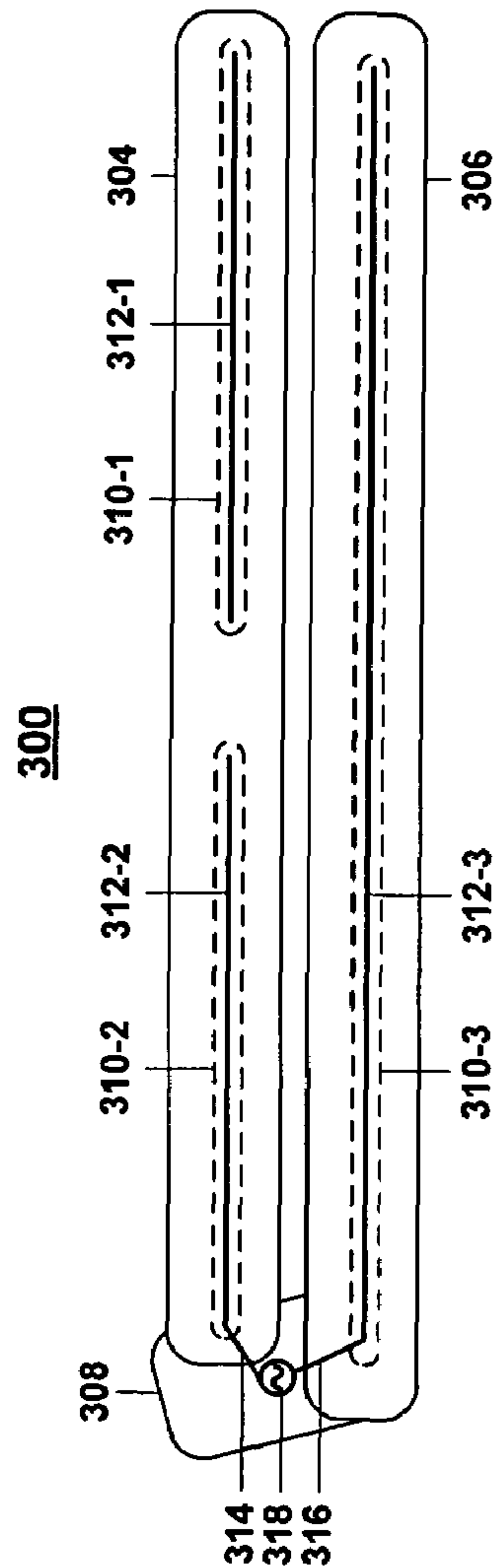


FIG. 3B

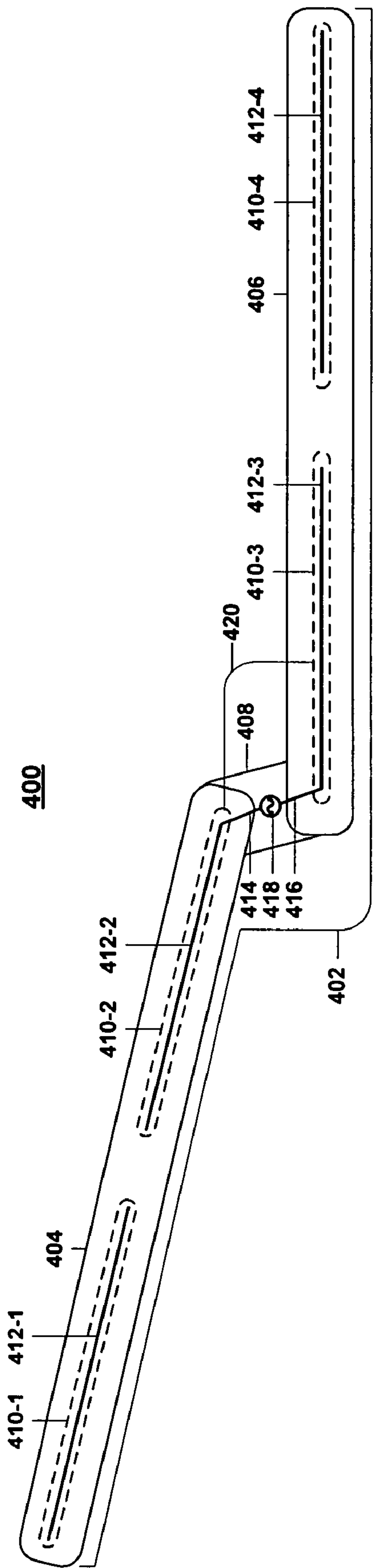


FIG. 4A

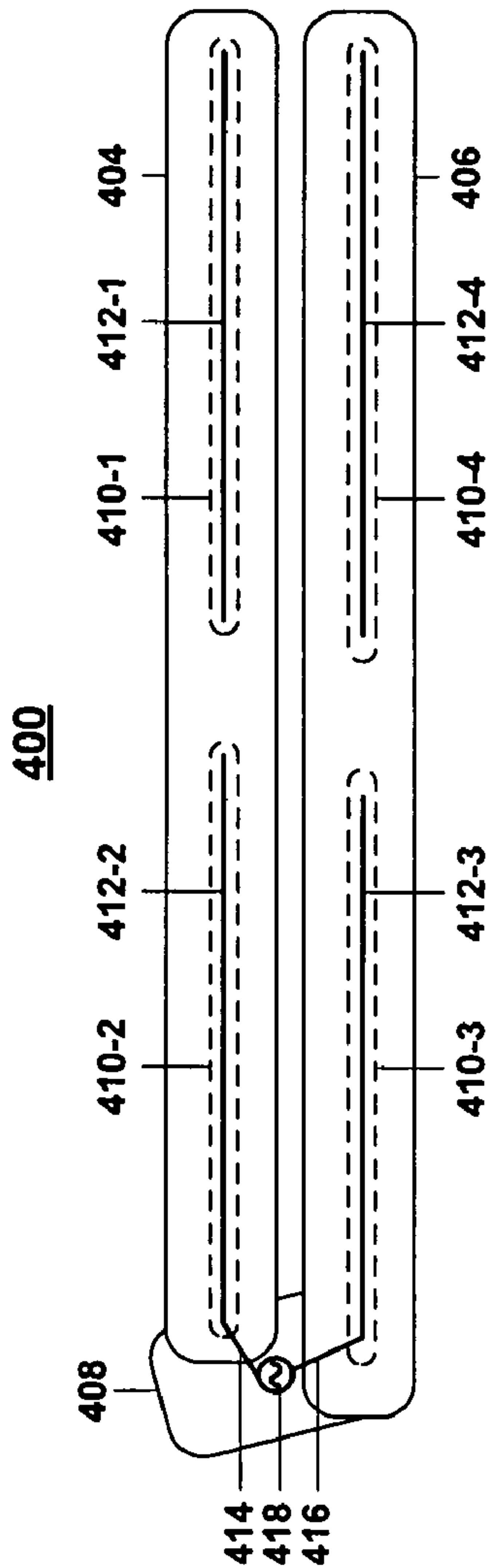


FIG. 4B

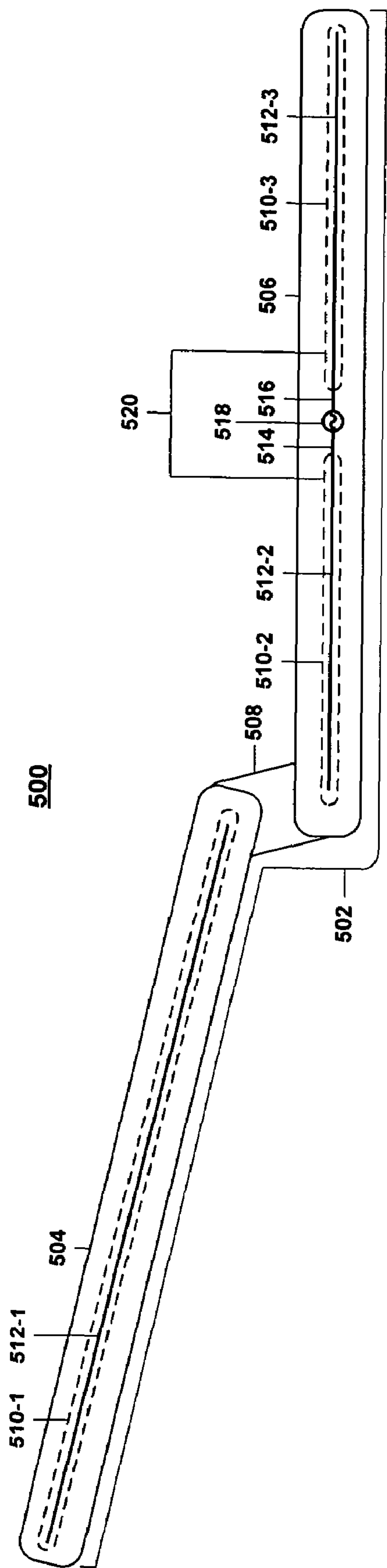


FIG. 5A

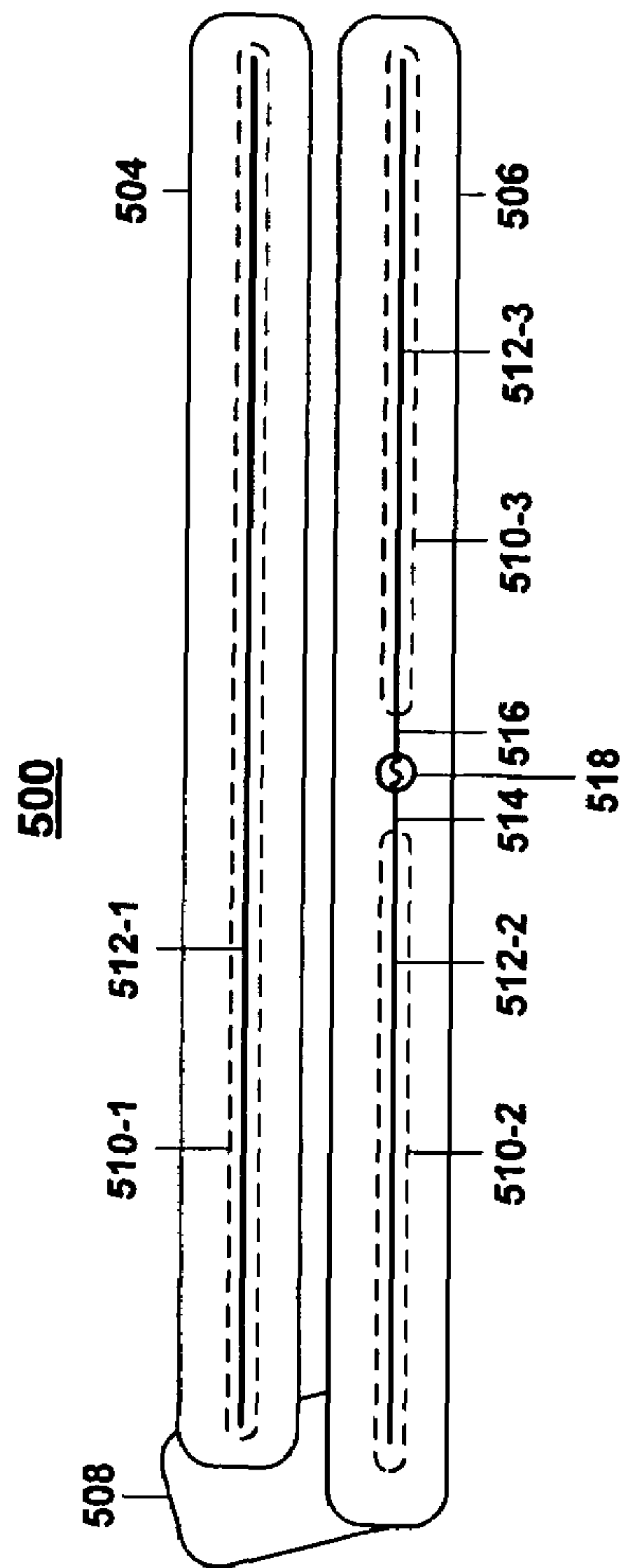


FIG. 5B

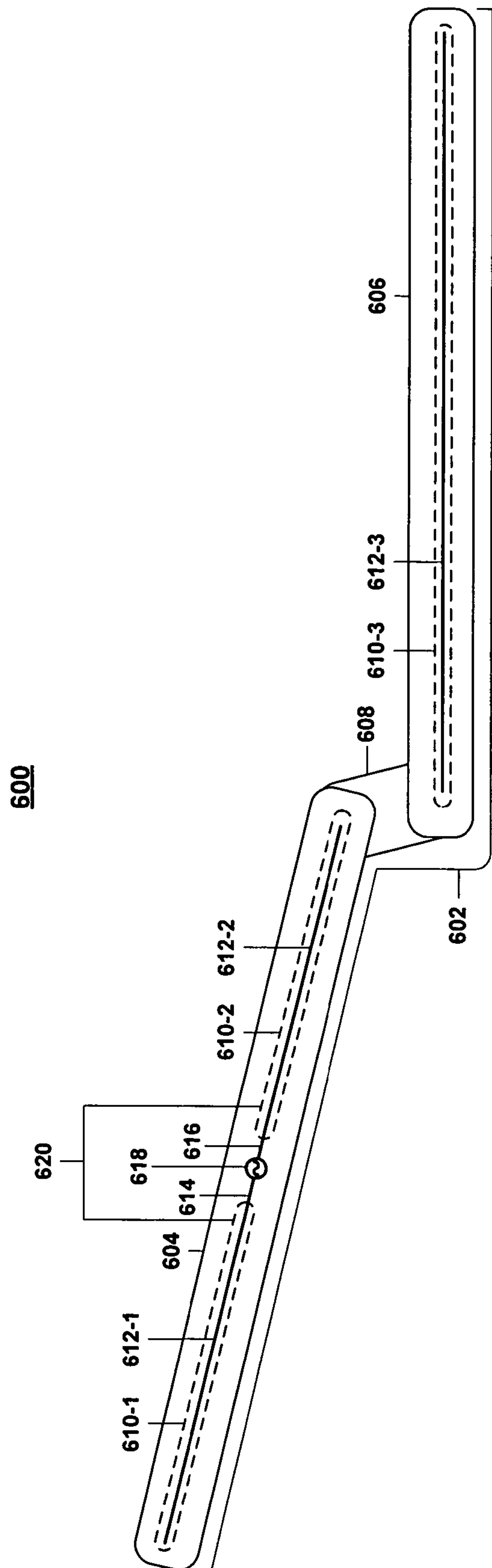


FIG. 6A

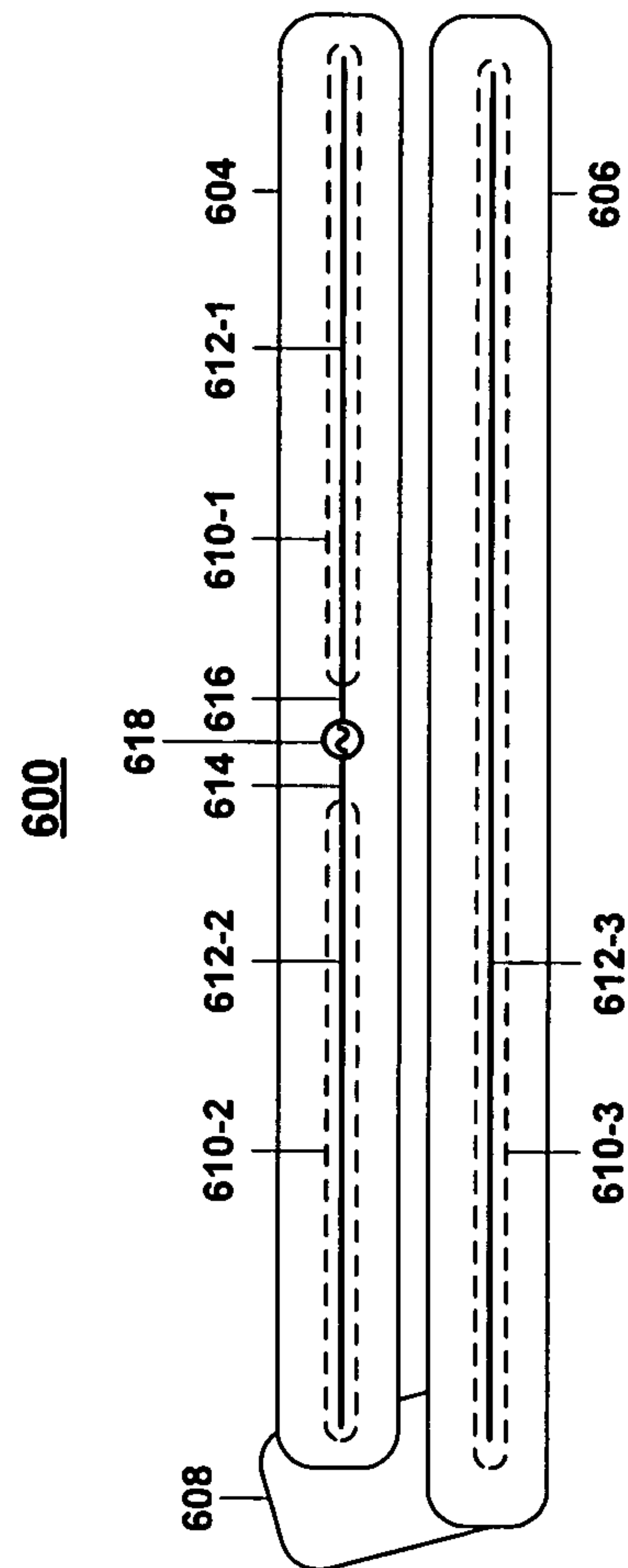
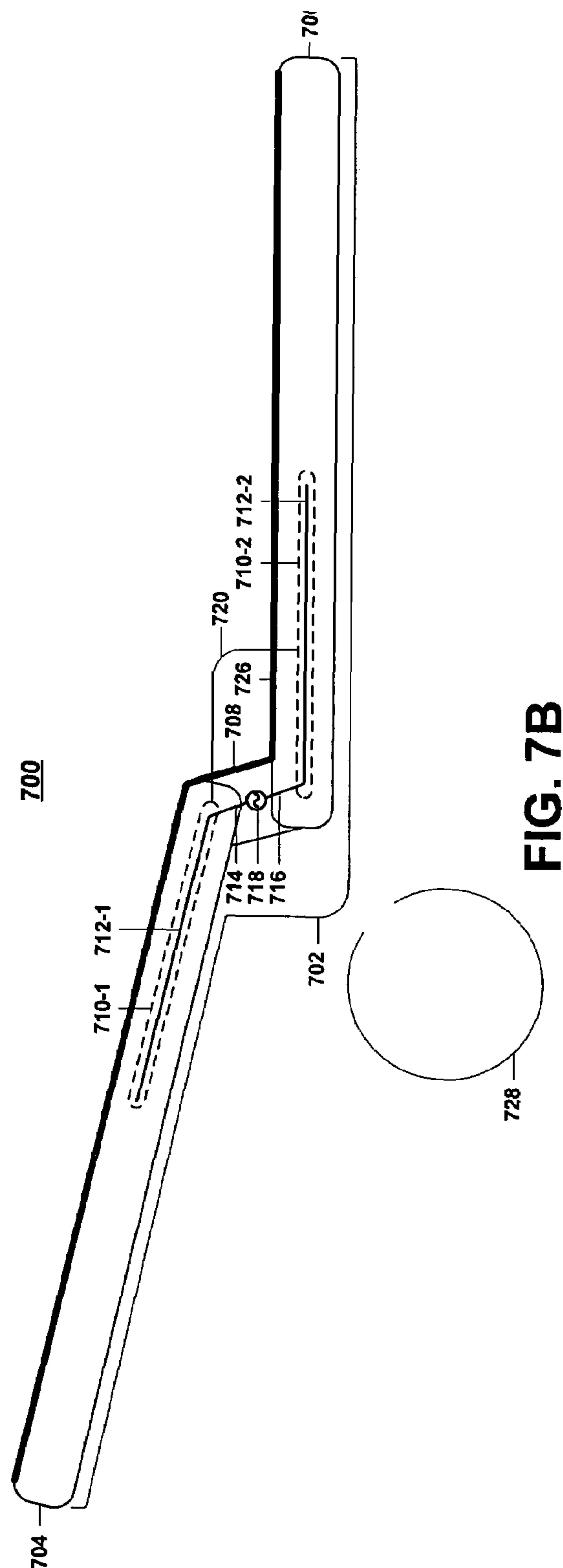
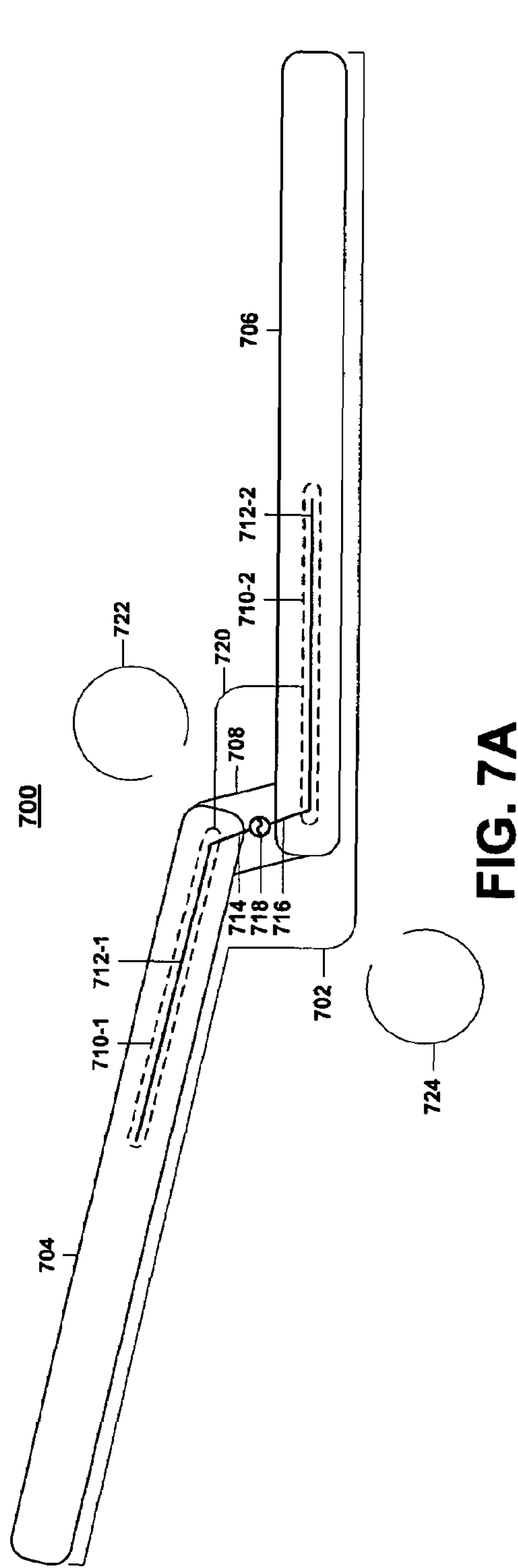


FIG. 6B



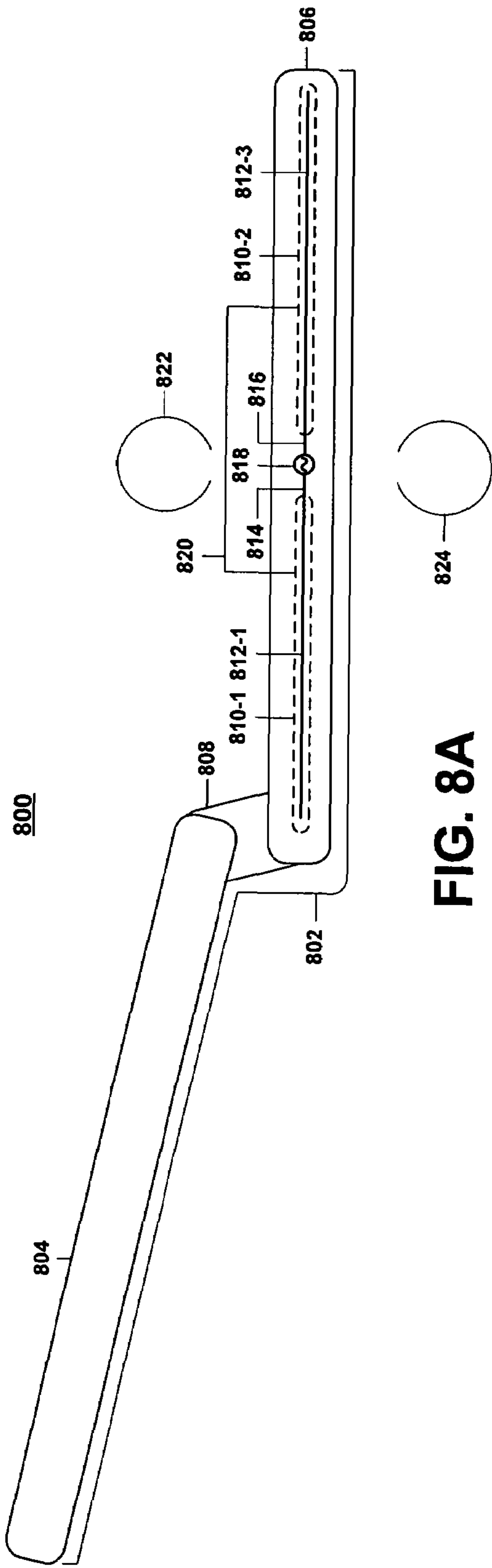


FIG. 8A

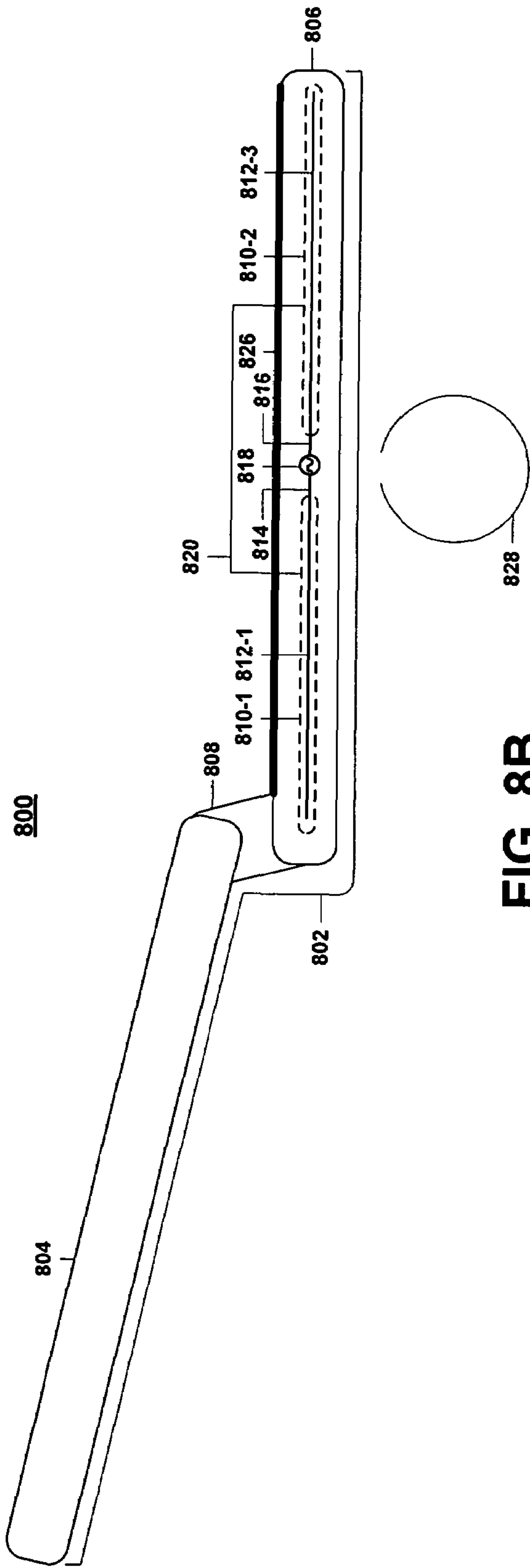


FIG. 8B

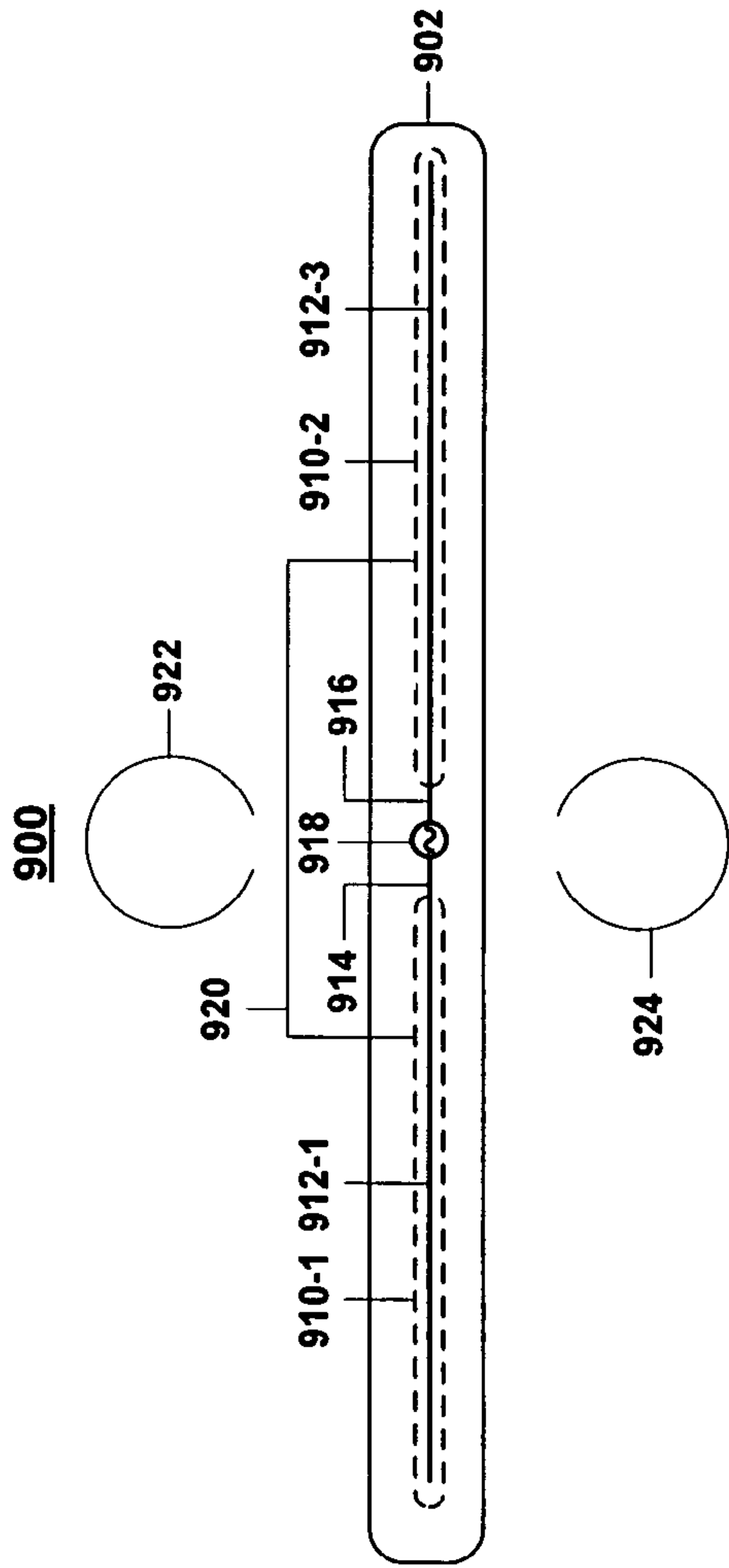


FIG. 9A

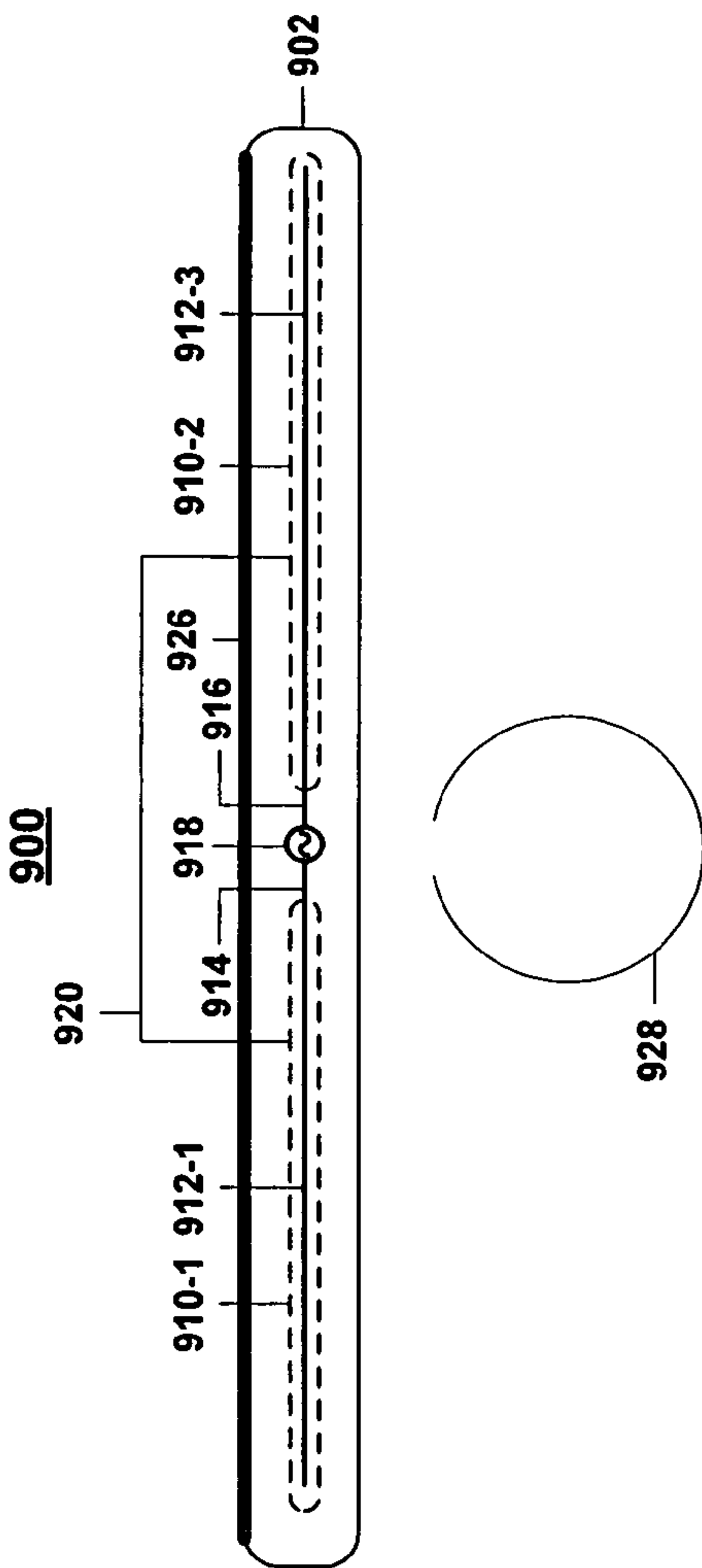


FIG. 9B

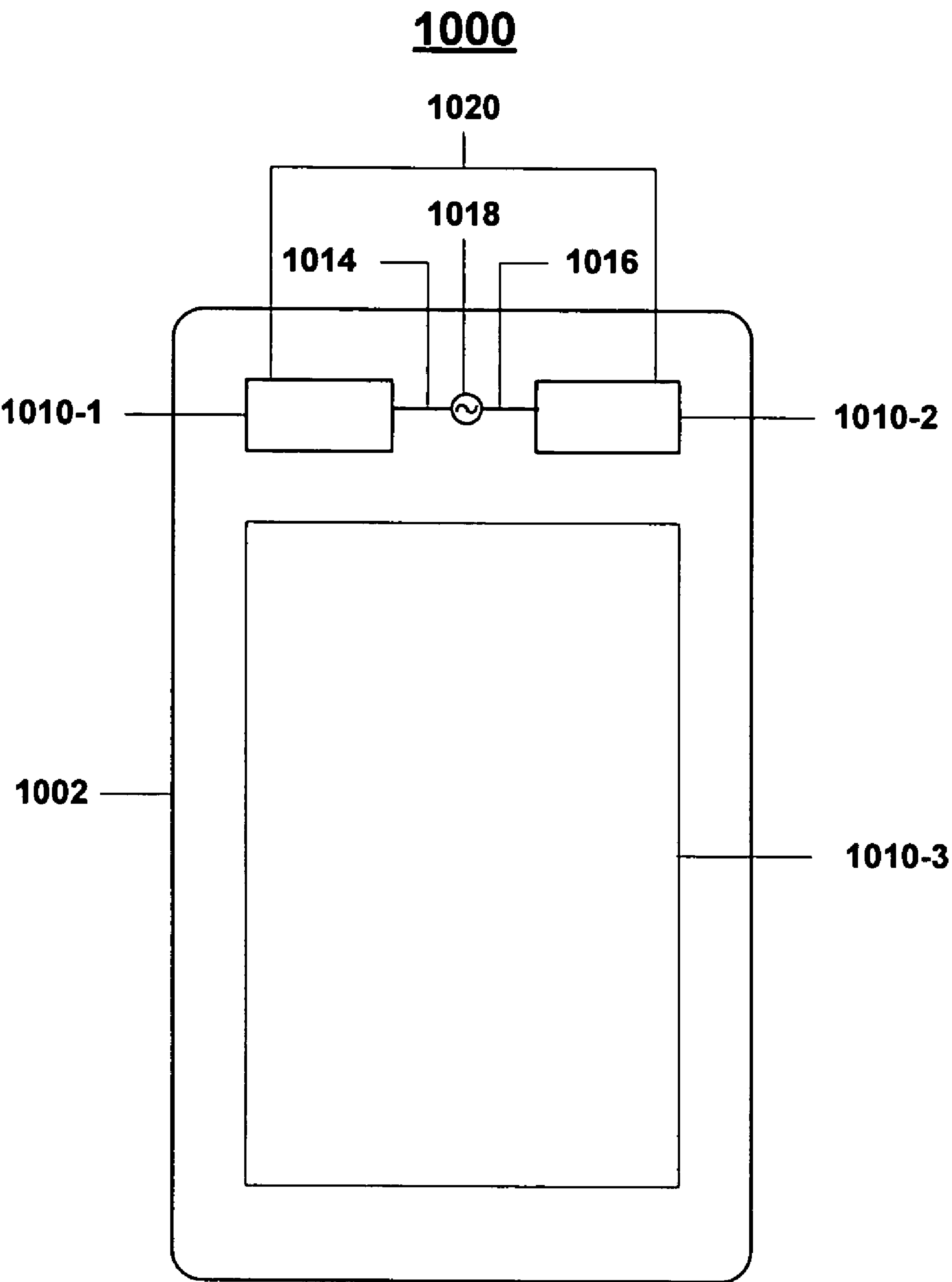


FIG. 10

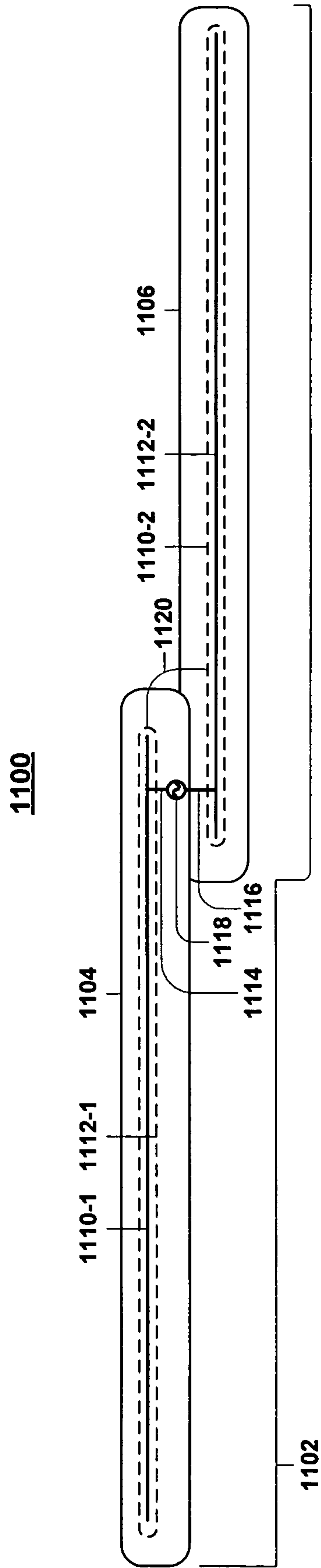


FIG. 11A

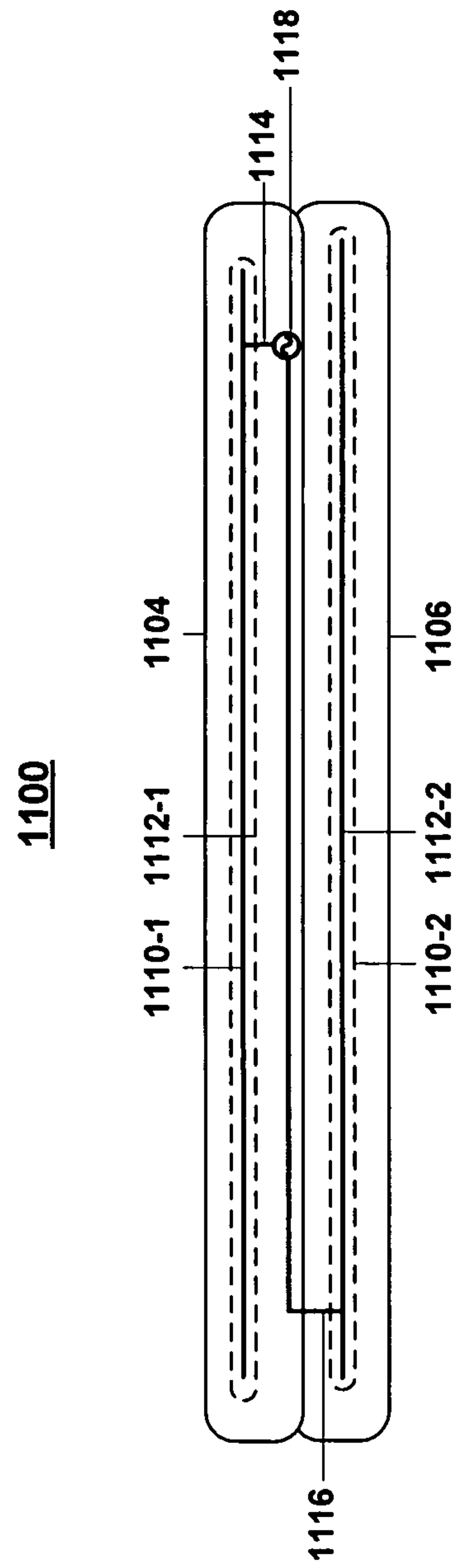


FIG. 11B

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INTERNAL ANTENNA AND MOTHERBOARD
ARCHITECTURE

BACKGROUND

A wireless device typically operates using a radio transmitter/receiver (“transceiver”) and one or more antennas. Antenna orientation for a given wireless device is an important design consideration and is often limited by strict performance constraints. For example, some external antenna placements may expose the antenna to potential damage and may provide reduced performance or no performance at all, when in a retracted or closed position. In addition, some internal antenna placements may be undesirable since they may increase the overall size and shape of the wireless device. Such problems may be further exacerbated for those wireless devices with smaller form factors such as a mobile telephone or handheld computer. Consequently, there may be a need for improvements in antenna design.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A-C illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIGS. 2A-C illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIGS. 5A and 5B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIG. 7A illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIG. 7B illustrates the wireless device of FIG. 7A including a cover.

FIG. 8A illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIG. 8B illustrates the wireless device of FIG. 8A including a cover.

FIG. 9A illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIG. 9B illustrates the wireless device of FIG. 9A including a cover.

FIG. 10 illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

FIGS. 11A and 11B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Numerous specific details have been set forth herein to provide a thorough understanding of the embodiments. It will be understood by those skilled in the art, however, that the embodiments may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known operations, components and circuits have not been described in detail so as not

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to obscure the embodiments. It can be appreciated that the specific structural and functional details disclosed herein may be representative and do not necessarily limit the scope of the embodiments.

It is also worthy to note that any reference to “one embodiment” or “an embodiment” means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment. The appearances of the phrase “in one embodiment” in various places in the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment.

Various embodiments may be directed to an internal antenna and motherboard architecture that may potentially improve the performance of a wireless device by improving one or more characteristics, such as a size, shape, form factor, power consumption, battery life, transceiver operations, signal quality, weight, and so forth. Accordingly, a user may realize enhanced products and services.

In various embodiments, the internal antenna and motherboard architecture may comprise an internal antenna system which may provide advantages in terms of industrial design, usability, and reliability for low-profile, small and compact wireless device designs. In various implementations, the internal antenna system may employ a plurality of motherboards acting as radiating elements. Because the ground plane of a motherboard may have a much larger physical dimension than a conventional internal antenna, the internal antenna and motherboard architecture may provide a wireless device with a larger internal antenna system without requiring extra physical volume. In some embodiments, the internal antenna and motherboard architecture may comprise a directional internal antenna system arranged to reduce radiation in an undesired direction and focus radiation in a desired direction. In such embodiments, the directional internal antenna system may create a lobe in the gain pattern resulting in better gain in a desired direction and may create a null in the gain pattern resulting in reduced radiation in an undesired direction. Such directionality may improve performance and may reduce specific absorption rate (SAR). In some embodiments, the internal antenna and motherboard architecture may employ a metallic cover to direct radiation and reduce SAR.

FIGS. 1A-C illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device **100** having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. The wireless device **100** may comprise, or be implemented as, a mobile telephone, handheld computer, personal digital assistant (PDA), combination mobile telephone/PDA, data transmission device, one-way pager, two-way pager, and so forth. Although some embodiments may be described with the wireless device **100** implemented as a mobile telephone or handheld computer by way of example, it may be appreciated that other embodiments may be implemented using other wireless handheld devices as well. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

As shown, the wireless device **100** may comprise a housing **102**. The housing **102** may include one or more materials such as plastic, metal, ceramic, glass, and so forth, suitable for enclosing and protecting the internal components of the wireless device **100**. In various embodiments, the housing **102** may comprise an upper housing **104** and a lower housing **106** connected by a hinge **108**. In such embodiments, the housing **102** may comprise a clamshell configuration in which the hinge **108** allows the upper housing **104** and lower housing **106** to pivot relative to each other. Referring to FIG. 1B, the upper housing **104** and the lower housing **106** are shown in a relatively open position. Referring to FIG. 1C, the upper housing **104** and the lower

housing **106** are shown in a relatively closed or folded position. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing **102** may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device **100** may comprise a plurality of motherboards, such as a first motherboard **110-1** and a second motherboard **110-2**. As shown, the upper housing **104** may comprise the first motherboard **110-1**, and the lower housing **106** may comprise the second motherboard **110-2**. In various embodiments, the first motherboard **110-1** and/or the second motherboard **110-2** may comprise a printed circuit board (PCB). The PCB may comprise materials such as FR4, Rogers R04003, and/or Roger RT/Duroid, for example, and may include one or more conductive traces, via structures, and/or laminates. The PCB also may include a finish such as Gold, Nickel, Tin, or Lead. In various implementations, the PCB may be fabricated using processes such as etching, bonding, drilling, and plating.

Conductive traces of the PCB may be formed by chemical etching, metal etching, and other similar techniques. The traces may have any suitable pattern or geometry tuned for various operating frequencies. For example, the traces may comprise one or more center lines and/or branch lines. Phase lines and/or various chip components, such as resistors, capacitors or inductors, may be used among the center lines and/or branch lines. The different elements may be contacted or parasitic.

The wireless device **100** may comprise a plurality of ground planes, such as a first ground plane **112-1** and a second ground plane **112-2**. As shown, the first motherboard **110-1** may comprise a first ground plane **112-1**, and the second motherboard **110-2** may comprise a second ground plane **112-1**. The first ground plane **112-1** and the second ground plane **112-2** may comprise, for example, a layer of copper or other plating metal connected to ground. In various embodiments, the first motherboard **110-1** and/or the second motherboard **110-2** may comprise a multi-layer PCB including one or more signal planes, power planes, and ground planes. The actual number of layers and/or planes, and the length of each individual layer and/or plane, may vary for a particular implementation.

In various embodiments, the ground planes **112-1**, **112-2** may be coupled within the wireless device **100**. As shown in FIG. 1A, for example, the first ground plane **112-1** and the second ground plane **112-2** may be coupled through a first side **114** (e.g., positive side) and a second side **116** (e.g., negative side) of a signal source **118**, such as an antenna feed. In various implementations, the coupling may comprise one or more coupled transmission lines, wires, cables, circuitry, semiconductor materials, and/or other medium capable of carrying signals. It can be appreciated that the signal source **118** may be located within the hinge **108** or elsewhere within the housing **102**.

In various embodiments, the first motherboard **110-1** and the second motherboard **110-2** may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system **120** within the wireless device **100**. In various implementations, by virtue of the physics of antenna design and electromagnetic theory and the coupling of the first ground plane **112-1** to the second ground plane **112-2**, the first motherboard **110-1** and the second motherboard **110-2** may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system **120**. For example, the first motherboard **110-1** may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system **120**, and the second motherboard **110-2** may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system **120**. Because the ground planes **112-1**, **112-2** of the motherboards **110-1**, **110-2** may have larger physical dimensions than

conventional internal antennas, the wireless device **100** may comprise a relatively larger internal antenna system **120** without requiring extra physical volume.

In various implementations, the first motherboard **110-1** and the second motherboard **110-2** may be spatially separated by a predetermined amount, such as a fraction of a wavelength, for example. In certain directions, signals radiated from the first motherboard **110-1** and the second motherboard **110-2** may add constructively resulting in a lobe or stronger antenna pattern. In other directions, radiated signals may add destructively resulting in a null or weak antenna pattern. The number of lobes and/or nulls may depend on the number of radiating elements, the physical separation between radiating elements, the wavelength of the radio signal, and/or phase of the radio signal.

In various embodiments, the internal antenna system **120** may comprise a directional internal antenna system arranged to reduce radiation in an undesired direction and focus radiation in a desired direction. In such embodiments, the directional internal antenna system may create a lobe in the gain pattern resulting in better gain in a desired direction and may create a null in the gain pattern resulting in reduced radiation in an undesired direction. Such directionality may improve performance and may reduce specific absorption rate (SAR).

In various embodiments, the internal antenna system **120** may be arranged to transmit and/or receive electrical energy in accordance with a given set of performance or design constraints as desired for a particular implementation. During transmission, the internal antenna system **120** may accept energy from a transmission line and radiate this energy into space via a wireless shared media. During reception, the internal antenna system **120** may gather energy from an incident wave received over wireless shared media, and provide this energy to a corresponding transmission line. The amount of power radiated from or received by the internal antenna system **120** is typically described in terms of gain. In addition, the antenna system **120** may operate in accordance with a desired Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR) value. For example, VSWR relates to the impedance match of an antenna feed point with a feed line or transmission line of a communications device. To radiate radio frequency (RF) energy with minimum loss, or to pass along received RF energy to a wireless receiver with minimum loss, impedance may be matched to the impedance of a transmission line or feed point of a PCB.

The internal antenna system **120** may be tuned for operating at one or more frequency bands. For example, the internal antenna system **120** may allow the wireless device **100** to operate in the 824-894 Megahertz (MHz) frequency band for GSM operations, the 1850-1990 MHz frequency band for Personal Communications Services (PCS) operations, the 1575 MHz frequency band for Global Positioning System (GPS) operations, the 824-860 MHz frequency band for NAMPS operations, the 1710-2170 MHz frequency band for WCDMA/UMTS operations, and other frequency bands. This may be desirable since the wireless device **100** may be compatible with multiple wireless data, multimedia and cellular telephone systems. In addition, internal antenna system **120** may be used to implement various spatial diversity techniques to improve communication of wireless signals across one or more frequency bands of wireless shared media. In various embodiments, for example, the internal antenna system **120** may be designed for Evolution Data Optimized (EVDO) diversity at both the 800 MHz band (cellular) and the 1900 MHz (PCS). The embodiments are not limited in this context.

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While the wireless device **100** shown in FIGS. 1A-C comprises an exemplary embodiment of an internal antenna and motherboard architecture, it can be appreciated that the placement or location of the first motherboard **110-1** and the second motherboard **110-2** within the wireless device **100** may be implemented in accordance with various performance and design constraints. For example, the efficiency of the internal antenna system **120** may depend upon a proper relationship between the size and shape of the motherboards **110-1**, **110-2** and the wavelength of the targeted frequency. The specific frequency range that the internal antenna system **120** is designed to cover may dictate the optimal size of the motherboards **110-1**, **110-2**. Therefore, the specific implementation of the internal antenna system **120** may vary depending upon such factors as the target operating frequencies, power consumption requirements, battery life, a form factor of the wireless device, transceiver operations, signal quality, weight considerations of the wireless device **100**, and so forth.

FIGS. 2A-C illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device **200** having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device **200** may include a housing **202** comprising an upper housing **204** and a lower housing **206** connected by a hinge **208**. Referring to FIG. 2B, the upper housing **204** and the lower housing **206** are shown in a relatively open position. Referring to FIG. 2C, the upper housing **204** and the lower housing **206** are shown in a relatively closed or folded position. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing **202** may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device **200** may include a first motherboard **210-1** comprising a first ground plane **212-1**, a second motherboard **210-2** comprising a second ground plane **212-2**, and a third motherboard **210-3** comprising a third ground plane **212-3**. In various embodiments, the second motherboard **210-2** and the third motherboard **210-3** may be separated by high impedance traces and/or components. In various implementations, the first ground plane **212-1** and the second ground plane **212-2** may be coupled through a first side **214** (e.g., positive side) and a second side **216** (e.g., negative side) of a signal source **218**, such as an antenna feed. As shown, the upper housing **204** may comprise the first motherboard **210-1**, the lower housing **206** may comprise the second motherboard **210-2** and the third motherboard **210-3**, and the signal source **218** may be located within the hinge **208**.

In various embodiments, the first motherboard **210-1** and the second motherboard **210-2** may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system **220** within the wireless device **200**. In various implementations, the first motherboard **210-1** and the second motherboard **210-2** may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system **220**. For example, the first motherboard **210-1** may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system **220**, and the second motherboard **210-2** may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system **220**.

FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device **300** having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device **300** may include a housing **302** comprising an upper housing **304** and a lower housing **306** connected by a hinge **308**. Referring to FIG. 3A, the upper housing **304** and the lower housing **306** are shown in a relatively open position. Referring to FIG. 3B, the upper housing **304** and the lower housing **306** are shown in a relatively closed or folded position. While a

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particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing **302** may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device **300** may include a first motherboard **310-1** comprising a first ground plane **312-1**, a second motherboard **310-2** comprising a second ground plane **312-2**, and a third motherboard **310-3** comprising a third ground plane **312-3**. In various embodiments, the first motherboard **310-1** and the second motherboard **210-2** may be separated by high impedance traces and/or components. In various implementations, the second ground plane **312-2** and the third ground plane **312-3** may be coupled through a first side **314** (e.g., positive side) and a second side **316** (e.g., negative side) of a signal source **318**, such as an antenna feed. As shown, the upper housing **304** may comprise the first motherboard **310-1** and the second motherboard **310-2**, the lower housing **306** may comprise the third motherboard **310-3**, and the signal source **318** may be located within the hinge **308**.

In various embodiments, the second motherboard **310-2** and the third motherboard **310-3** may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system **320** within the wireless device **300**. In various implementations, the second motherboard **310-2** and the third motherboard **310-3** may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system **320**. For example, the second motherboard **310-2** may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system **320**, and the third motherboard **310-3** may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system **320**.

FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device **400** having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device **400** may include a housing **402** comprising an upper housing **404** and a lower housing **406** connected by a hinge **408**. Referring to FIG. 4A, the upper housing **404** and the lower housing **406** are shown in a relatively open position. Referring to FIG. 4B, the upper housing **404** and the lower housing **406** are shown in a relatively closed or folded position. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing **402** may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device **400** may include a first motherboard **410-1** comprising a first ground plane **412-1**, a second motherboard **410-2** comprising a second ground plane **412-2**, a third motherboard **410-3** comprising a third ground plane **412-3**, and a fourth motherboard **410-4** comprising a fourth ground plane **412-4**. In various embodiments, the first motherboard **410-1** and the second motherboard **410-2** may be separated by high impedance traces and/or components. The third motherboard **410-3** and the fourth motherboard **410-4** also may be separated by high impedance traces and/or components. In various implementations, the second ground plane **412-2** and the third ground plane **412-3** may be coupled through a first side **414** (e.g., positive side) and a second side **416** (e.g., negative side) of a signal source **418**, such as an antenna feed. As shown, the upper housing **404** may comprise the first motherboard **410-1** and the second motherboard **410-2**, the lower housing **406** may comprise the third motherboard **410-3** and the fourth motherboard **410-4**, and the signal source **418** may be located within the hinge **408**.

In various embodiments, the second motherboard **410-2** and the third motherboard **410-3** may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system **420** within the wireless device **400**. In various implementations, the second motherboard **410-2** and the third motherboard **410-3** may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system **420**. For example, the second motherboard **410-2** may act as a first radiator arm

of the internal antenna system 420, and the third motherboard 410-3 may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system 420.

FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device 500 having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device 500 may include a housing 502 comprising an upper housing 504 and a lower housing 506 connected by a hinge 508. Referring to FIG. 5A, the upper housing 504 and the lower housing 506 are shown in a relatively open position. Referring to FIG. 5B, the upper housing 504 and the lower housing 506 are shown in a relatively closed or folded position. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing 502 may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device 500 may include a first motherboard 510-1 comprising a first ground plane 512-1, a second motherboard 510-2 comprising a second ground plane 512-2, and a third motherboard 510-3 comprising a third ground plane 512-3. In various implementations, the second ground plane 512-2 and the third ground plane 512-3 may be coupled through a first side 514 (e.g., positive side) and a second side 516 (e.g., negative side) of a signal source 518, such as an antenna feed. As shown, the upper housing 504 may comprise the first motherboard 510-1, and the lower housing 506 may comprise the second motherboard 510-2, the third motherboard 510-3, and the signal source 518.

In various embodiments, the second motherboard 510-2 and the third motherboard 510-3 may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system 520 within the wireless device 500. In various implementations, the second motherboard 510-2 and the third motherboard 510-3 may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system 520. For example, the second motherboard 510-2 may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system 520, and the third motherboard 510-3 may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system 520.

FIG. 6A and FIG. 6B illustrate one embodiment of a wireless device 600 having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device 600 may include a housing 602 comprising an upper housing 604 and a lower housing 606 connected by a hinge 608. Referring to FIG. 6A, the upper housing 604 and the lower housing 606 are shown in a relatively open position. Referring to FIG. 6B, the upper housing 604 and the lower housing 606 are shown in a relatively closed or folded position. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing 602 may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device 600 may include a first motherboard 610-1 comprising a first ground plane 612-1, a second motherboard 610-2 comprising a second ground plane 612-2, and a third motherboard 610-3 comprising a third ground plane 612-3. In various implementations, the first ground plane 612-1 and the second ground plane 612-2 may be coupled through a first side 614 (e.g., positive side) and a second side 616 (e.g., negative side) of a signal source 618, such as an antenna feed. As shown, the upper housing 604 may comprise the first motherboard 610-1, the second motherboard 610-2, and the signal source 618, and the lower housing 606 may comprise the third motherboard 610-3.

In various embodiments, the first motherboard 610-1 and the second motherboard 610-2 may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system 620 within the wireless device 600. In various implementations, the first motherboard 610-1 and the second motherboard 610-2 may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system 620. For

example, the first motherboard 610-1 may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system 620, and the second motherboard 610-2 may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system 620.

FIG. 7A illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device 700 having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device 700 may include a housing 702 comprising an upper housing 704 and a lower housing 706 connected by a hinge 708. The upper housing 704 and the lower housing 706 are shown in a relatively open position. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing 702 may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device 700 may include a first motherboard 710-1 comprising a first ground plane 712-1, and a second motherboard 710-2 comprising a second ground plane 712-2. In various implementations, the first ground plane 712-1 and the second ground plane 712-2 may be coupled through a first side 714 (e.g., positive side) and a second side 716 (e.g., negative side) of a signal source 718, such as an antenna feed. As shown, the upper housing 704 may comprise the first motherboard 710-1, the lower housing 706 may comprise the second motherboard 710-2, and the signal source 718 may be located within the hinge 708.

In various embodiments, the first motherboard 710-1 and the second motherboard 710-2 may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system 720 within the wireless device 700. In various implementations, the first motherboard 710-1 and the second motherboard 710-2 may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system 720. For example, the first motherboard 710-1 may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system 720, and the second motherboard 710-2 may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system 720.

As shown in FIG. 7A, the wireless device 700 may radiate a first antenna pattern 722 and a second antenna pattern 724. In various embodiments, the internal antenna system 720 may comprise a directional internal antenna system arranged to reduce radiation in an undesired direction and focus radiation in a desired direction. In such embodiments, the directional internal antenna system may create a lobe in the gain pattern resulting in better gain in a desired direction. Such directionality may improve performance and may reduce SAR.

FIG. 7B illustrates the wireless device 700 including a cover 726. In various implementations, the cover 726 may comprise a metallic material. In various embodiments, the cover 726 may be arranged to reduce radiation energy in an undesired direction and to focus radiation in a desired direction. In such embodiments, the directional internal antenna system may create a null in the gain pattern resulting in reduced radiation in an undesired direction. Such directionality may improve performance and may reduce SAR. For example, an internal antenna system 720 employing the cover 726 may comprise a directional internal antenna system arranged to radiate a greater and/or more efficient antenna pattern 728. In various embodiments, the use of the cover 726 also may reduce the radiation absorbed by body tissue (e.g., SAR).

FIG. 8A illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device 800 having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device 800 may include a housing 802 comprising an upper housing 804 and a lower housing 806 connected by a hinge 808. The upper housing 804 and the lower housing 806 are shown in a relatively open position. While a particular arrangement may be shown

by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing **802** may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device **800** may include a first motherboard **810-1** comprising a first ground plane **812-1**, and a second motherboard **810-2** comprising a second ground plane **812-2**. In various implementations, the first ground plane **812-1** and the second ground plane **812-2** may be coupled through a first side **814** (e.g., positive side) and a second side **816** (e.g., negative side) of a signal source **818**, such as an antenna feed. As shown, the lower housing **806** may comprise the first motherboard **810-1**, the second motherboard **810-2**, and the signal source **818**.

In various embodiments, the first motherboard **810-1** and the second motherboard **810-2** may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system **820** within the wireless device **800**. In various implementations, the first motherboard **810-1** and the second motherboard **810-2** may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system **820**. For example, the first motherboard **810-1** may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system **820**, and the second motherboard **810-2** may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system **820**.

As shown in FIG. **8A**, the wireless device **800** may radiate a first antenna pattern **822** and a second antenna pattern **824**. In various embodiments, the internal antenna system **820** may comprise a directional internal antenna system arranged to reduce radiation in an undesired direction and focus radiation in a desired direction. In such embodiments, the directional internal antenna system may create a lobe in the gain pattern resulting in better gain in a desired direction. Such directionality may improve performance and may reduce SAR.

FIG. **8B** illustrates the wireless device **800** including a cover **826**. In various implementations, the cover **826** may comprise a metallic material. In various embodiments, the cover **826** may be arranged to reduce radiation energy in an undesired direction and to focus radiation in a desired direction. In such embodiments, the directional internal antenna system may create a null in the gain pattern resulting in reduced radiation in an undesired direction. Such directionality may improve performance and may reduce SAR. For example, an internal antenna system **820** employing the cover **826** may comprise a directional internal antenna system arranged to radiate a greater and/or more efficient antenna pattern **828**. In various embodiments, the use of the cover **826** also may reduce the radiation absorbed by body tissue (e.g., SAR).

FIG. **9A** illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device **900** having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device **900** may include a housing **902**. In this embodiment, the housing **902** may comprise a candy bar configuration. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing **902** may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device **900** may include a first motherboard **910-1** comprising a first ground plane **912-1**, and a second motherboard **910-2** comprising a second ground plane **912-2**. In various implementations, the first ground plane **912-1** and the second ground plane **912-2** may be coupled through a first side **914** (e.g., positive side) and a second side **916** (e.g., negative side) of a signal source **918**, such as an antenna feed.

In various embodiments, the first motherboard **910-1** and the second motherboard **910-2** may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system **920** within the wireless device **900**. In various implementations, the first motherboard

910-1 and the second motherboard **910-2** may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system **920**. For example, the first motherboard **910-1** may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system **920**, and the second motherboard **910-2** may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system **920**.

As shown in FIG. **9A**, the wireless device **900** may radiate a first antenna pattern **922** and a second antenna pattern **924**. In various embodiments, the internal antenna system **920** may comprise a directional internal antenna system arranged to reduce radiation in an undesired direction and focus radiation in a desired direction. In such embodiments, the directional internal antenna system may create a lobe in the gain pattern resulting in better gain in a desired direction. Such directionality may improve performance and may reduce SAR.

FIG. **9B** illustrates the wireless device **900** including a cover **926**. In various implementations, the cover **926** may comprise a metallic material. In various embodiments, the cover **926** may be arranged to reduce radiation energy in an undesired direction and to focus radiation in a desired direction. In such embodiments, the directional internal antenna system may create a null in the gain pattern resulting in reduced radiation in an undesired direction. Such directionality may improve performance and may reduce SAR. For example, an internal antenna system **920** employing the cover **926** may comprise a directional internal antenna system arranged to radiate a greater and/or more efficient antenna pattern **928**. In various embodiments, the use of the cover **926** also may reduce the radiation absorbed by body tissue (e.g., SAR).

FIG. **10** illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device **1000** having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device **1000** may include a housing **1002**. In this embodiment, the housing **1002** may comprise a candy bar configuration. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing **902** may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device **1000** may include a first motherboard **1010-1**, a second motherboard **1010-2**, and a third motherboard **1010-3**. In various implementations, a ground plane of the first motherboard **1010-1** and a ground plane of the second motherboard **1010-2** may be coupled through a first side **1014** (e.g., positive side) and a second side **1016** (e.g., negative side) of a signal source **1018**, such as an antenna feed.

The first motherboard **1010-1** and the second motherboard **1010-2** may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system **1020** within the wireless device **1000**. In various embodiments, the first motherboard **1010-1** and the second motherboard **1010-2** may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system **1020**. For example, the first motherboard **1010-1** may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system **1020**, and the second motherboard **1010-2** may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system **1020**.

FIG. **11A** and FIG. **11B** illustrates one embodiment of a wireless device **1100** having an internal antenna and motherboard architecture. As shown, the wireless device **1100** may include a housing **1102** comprising an upper housing **1104** in sliding engagement with a lower housing **1106**. In such embodiments, the housing **102** may comprise a slider configuration in which the upper housing **104** and lower housing **106** may slide relative to each other. Referring to FIG. **11A**, the upper housing **1104** and the lower housing **1106** are shown in a relatively open position. Referring to

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FIG. 11B, the upper housing 1104 and the lower housing 1106 are shown in a relatively closed position. While a particular arrangement may be shown by way of example, it can be appreciated that the housing 1102 may be arranged in other ways.

The wireless device 1100 may include a first motherboard 1110-1 and a second motherboard 1110-2. In various implementations, a ground plane of the first motherboard 1110-1 and a ground plane of the second motherboard 1110-2 may be coupled through a first side 1114 (e.g., positive side) and a second side 1116 (e.g., negative side) of a signal source 1118, such as an antenna feed.

The first motherboard 1110-1 and the second motherboard 1110-2 may comprise, or form part of, an internal antenna system 1120 within the wireless device 1100. In various embodiments, the first motherboard 1110-1 and the second motherboard 1110-2 may act as radiating elements of the internal antenna system 1120. For example, the first motherboard 1110-1 may act as a first radiator arm of the internal antenna system 1120, and the second motherboard 1110-2 may act as a second radiating arm of the internal antenna system 1120.

It can be appreciated that any of the embodiments described above may comprise a direction internal antenna system by employing a cover. Furthermore, although not shown, it can be appreciated that a wireless device may comprise elements such as a display, an input/output (I/O) device, a processor, a memory, and a transceiver, for example. One or more elements may be implemented using one or more circuits, components, registers, processors, software subroutines, modules, or any combination thereof, as desired for a given set of design or performance constraints.

The display may be implemented using any type of visual interface such as a liquid crystal display (LCD), a touch-sensitive display screen, and so forth. The I/O device may be implemented, for example, using an alphanumeric keyboard, a numeric keypad, a touch pad, input keys, buttons, switches, rocker switches, a stylus, and so forth. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

The processor may be implemented using any processor or logic device, such as a complex instruction set computer (CISC) microprocessor, a reduced instruction set computing (RISC) microprocessor, a very long instruction word (VLIW) microprocessor, a processor implementing a combination of instruction sets, or other processor device. In one embodiment, for example, the processor may be implemented as a general purpose processor, such as a processor made by Intel® Corporation, Santa Clara, Calif. The processor also may be implemented as a dedicated processor, such as a controller, microcontroller, embedded processor, a digital signal processor (DSP), a network processor, a media processor, an input/output (I/O) processor, a media access control (MAC) processor, a radio baseband processor, a field programmable gate array (FPGA), a programmable logic device (PLD), and so forth. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

The memory may be implemented using any machine-readable or computer-readable media capable of storing data, including both volatile and non-volatile memory. For example, memory may include read-only memory (ROM), random-access memory (RAM), dynamic RAM (DRAM), Double-Data-Rate DRAM (DDR-RAM), synchronous DRAM (SDRAM), static RAM (SRAM), programmable ROM (PROM), erasable programmable ROM (EPROM), electrically erasable programmable ROM (EEPROM), flash memory (e.g., NOR or NAND flash memory), content

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addressable memory (CAM), polymer memory (e.g., ferroelectric polymer memory), phase-change memory (e.g., ovonic memory), ferroelectric memory, silicon-oxide-nitride-oxide-silicon (SONOS) memory, disk memory (e.g., floppy disk, hard drive, optical disk, magnetic disk), or card (e.g., magnetic card, optical card), or any other type of media suitable for storing information. It is worthy to note that some portion or all of memory may be included on the same integrated circuit as a processor, or alternatively some portion or all of memory may be disposed on an integrated circuit or other medium, for example a hard disk drive, that is external to the integrated circuit of a processor. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

The transceiver may be implemented, for example, by any transceiver suitable for operating at a given set of operating frequencies and wireless protocols for a particular wireless system. For example, the transceiver may be a two-way radio transceiver arranged to operate in the 824-894 MHz frequency band (GSM), the 1850-1990 MHz frequency band (PCS), the 1575 MHz frequency band (GPS), the 824-860 MHz frequency band (NAMPS), the 1710-2170 MHz frequency band (WCDMA/UMTS), ISM band in 2.4 GHz range for WiFi and Bluetooth, or other frequency bands. In various embodiments, an internal antenna system may be electrically connected to a transceiver operatively associated with a signal processing circuit or processor positioned on a PCB. In order to increase power transfer, the transceiver may be interconnected to an internal antenna system such that respective impedances are substantially matched or electrically tuned to compensate for undesired antenna impedance. In some cases, the transceiver may be implemented as part of a chip set associated with a processor. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

When implemented within a wireless system, for example, a wireless device may be arranged to communicate information over one or more types of wireless communication media, sometimes referred to herein as wireless shared media. An example of a wireless communication media may include portions of a wireless spectrum, such as the RF spectrum. The wireless device may include components and interfaces suitable for communicating information signals over the designated wireless spectrum, such as one or more antennas, wireless transceivers, amplifiers, filters, control logic, and so forth. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

In various embodiments, a wireless device may communicate over wireless shared media in accordance with a number of wireless protocols. Examples of wireless protocols may include various wireless local area network (WLAN) protocols, including the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 802.xx series of protocols, such as IEEE 802.11a/b/g/n, IEEE 802.16, IEEE 802.20, and so forth. Other examples of wireless protocols may include various WWAN protocols, such as GSM cellular radiotelephone system protocols with GPRS, CDMA cellular radiotelephone communication systems with 1xRTT, EDGE systems, EV-DO systems, EV-DV systems, HSDPA systems, and so forth. Further examples of wireless protocols may include wireless personal area network (PAN) protocols, such as an Infrared protocol, a protocol from the Bluetooth Special Interest Group (SIG) series of protocols, including Bluetooth Specification versions v1.0, v1.1, v1.2, v2.0, v2.0 with Enhanced Data Rate (EDR), as well as one or more Bluetooth Profiles, and so forth. Yet another example of wireless protocols may include near-field communication techniques and protocols, such as electromagnetic induction (EMI) techniques. An example of EMI techniques may

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include passive or active radio-frequency identification (RFID) protocols and devices. Other suitable protocols may include Ultra Wide Band (UWB), Digital Office (DO), Digital Home, Trusted Platform Module (TPM), ZigBee, and other protocols. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

In various embodiments, a wireless device may comprise part of a cellular communication system. Examples of cellular communication systems may include Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) cellular radiotelephone communication systems, Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) cellular radiotelephone systems, North American Digital Cellular (NADC) cellular radiotelephone systems, Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) cellular radiotelephone systems, Extended-TDMA (E-TDMA) cellular radiotelephone systems, Narrowband Advanced Mobile Phone Service (NAMPS) cellular radiotelephone systems, third generation (3G) systems such as Wide-band CDMA (WCDMA), CDMA-2000, Universal Mobile Telephone System (UMTS) cellular radiotelephone systems compliant with the Third-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), and so forth. The embodiments are not limited in this context.

In addition to voice communication services, a wireless device may be arranged to communicate using a number of different wireless wide area network (WWAN) data communication services. Examples of cellular data communication systems offering WWAN data communication services may include a GSM with General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) systems (GSM/GPRS), CDMA/1xRTT systems, Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution (EDGE) systems, Evolution Data Only or EVDO systems, Evolution for Data and Voice (EV-DV) systems, High Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA) systems, and so forth. The embodiments are not limited in this respect.

While certain features of the embodiments have been illustrated as described herein, many modifications, substitutions, changes and equivalents will now occur to those skilled in the art. It is therefore to be understood that the appended claims are intended to cover all such modifications and changes as fall within the true spirit of the embodiments.

The invention claimed is:

1. A wireless device, comprising:
a housing enclosing a first motherboard comprising a first ground plane and a second motherboard comprising a second ground plane, said first ground plane coupled to said second ground plane within said housing; and
an internal antenna system for said wireless device, said internal antenna system comprising said first motherboard and said second motherboard, said first motherboard to act as a first radiating arm of said internal antenna system, and said second motherboard to act as a second radiating arm of said internal antenna system.
2. The wireless device of claim 1, said first ground plane coupled to said second ground plane through a signal source.
3. The wireless device of claim 1, further comprising a third motherboard.
4. The wireless device of claim 3, said third motherboard separated from at least one of said first motherboard and said second motherboard by high impedance traces or components.

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5. The wireless device of claim 1, said housing comprising an upper housing and a lower housing connected by a hinge.

6. The wireless device of claim 5, said upper housing comprising said first motherboard, said lower housing comprising said second motherboard.

7. The wireless device of claim 5, said upper housing comprising said first motherboard and said second motherboard.

8. The wireless device of claim 5, said lower housing comprising said first motherboard and said second motherboard.

9. The wireless device of claim 1, wherein said internal antenna system is arranged to reduce radiation in an undesired direction and focus radiation in a desired direction.

10. The wireless device of claim 1, further comprising a cover to direct radiation from said internal antenna system.

11. The wireless device of claim 10, wherein said cover reduces specific absorption rate.

12. An internal antenna system for a wireless device, comprising:

a first motherboard comprising a first ground plane; and
a second motherboard comprising a second ground plane, said first ground plane coupled to said second ground plane, said first motherboard to act as a first radiating arm of said internal antenna system, and said second motherboard to act as a second radiating arm of said internal antenna system.

13. The internal antenna system of claim 12, said first ground plane coupled to said second ground plane through a signal source.

14. The internal antenna system of claim 12, wherein said first motherboard and said second motherboard reduce radiation in an undesired direction and focus radiation in a desired direction.

15. The internal antenna system of claim 12, further comprising a cover to direct radiation from said internal antenna system.

16. The internal antenna system of claim 15, wherein said cover reduces specific absorption rate.

17. A directional internal antenna system for a wireless device, comprising:

a first motherboard;
a second motherboard coupled to said first motherboard, said first motherboard to act as a first radiating arm, said second motherboard to act as a second radiating arm; and
a cover for said wireless device, said cover to direct radiation from said first radiating arm and said second radiating arm.

18. The directional internal antenna system of claim 17, said first motherboard and said second motherboard to reduce radiation in an undesired direction and focus radiation in a desired direction.

19. The directional internal antenna system of claim 17, said cover to reduce specific absorption rate.

20. The directional internal antenna system of claim 17, said first motherboard coupled to said second motherboard through a signal source.